detected in the phloem. It will be observed we have illustrations here of the three tissue systems; of all the principal sorts of tissues, except sclerenchyma. i. e., parenchymatous, fibrous, laticiferous, sieve, and tracheary tissues; with several well marked varieties of the first and second. The only prominent varieties not included are cork, bast, and tracheides, modifications respectively of parenchymatous, fibrous, and tracheary tissues. It would probably be difficult to select any one common example that more admirably illustrates tissues and tissue elements, and, withal, so simply constructed for histological study.—J. C. ARTHUR, *University of Wisconsin.*

HABENARIA GARBERI, n. sp.—Stem erect, a foot or more high, bearing at the base 1 to 2 globular tubers ½ to 1 inch in diameter, leafy; leaves oblong-lanceolate; spikes 3 to 6 inches long, loosely or densely flowered; bracts lanceolate, acuminate, about as long as the ovary; flowers greenish-yellow; exterior perigonial divisions broadly ovate, the lateral ones concave and reflexed; the two interior ones erect and 2-parted, the anterior division involute-filiform and truncate, the longer posterior one cuneate; lips larger than the perigone, entire, linear from a broad base, obtuse; spur filiform, equalling or exceeding the ovary in length, 6–9 lines.

Collected in 1878, in wet or damp hummocks, around Manatee, S. Florida, by that indefatigable and zealous botanist, Dr. A. P. Garber, for whom it is named. It blooms in the fall or winter. The flowers exhale a pleasant, verbena-like odor. It is No. 315 of Dr. G.'s. Florida collections.—THOS. C. PORTER.

NOTES FROM PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In a recent visit to Narragansett Pier, R. I., I found the species *Solidago lanceolata*, L. and *S. tenuifolia*, Pursh thronged with the lovely moth *Deiopeia bella*. One could easily have collected enough to supply exchanges for years. It was not to be seen about *S. sempervirens* which grew not far off.

I have noticed a restricted limitation of *Aster Novæ Angliæ*. L. It is not found in the immediate vicinity of our city, but about six miles north becomes very abundant on the *road-sides* and continues so in a belt to the west. One as suddenly passes out of its range. I think it grows best in the limestone region about here, where it is truly magnificent.

Mr. J. L. Bennett reports *Ambrosia trifida* L. as having appeared in our city. It is curious that it has not done so before, as at Hartford, ninety miles away, it is very common and might have been expected to follow the railway. But then while *Cichorium Intybus* is a nuisance about Boston, it is very infrequent here; its nearest approach, in quantity, is, perhaps, at Canton.

Brown University has received from the Trustees of the late Col. Olney $10,000, the income to be used for the increase of his herbarium and botanical library. A further sum of $25,000 is left to the college for a professorship of Natural History, "one of the duties of the professor being to lecture on Botany." This sum is not yet acquired.